



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES OF CASES.

Revocation of Will by Subsequent Marriage of Testator.—The contestant of the will in the case of *In re Del Genovese's Will*, 107 New York Supplement, 1033, claimed it had been revoked by her marriage to testator subsequent to the execution of the will. Proponent claimed that the marriage was invalid, as the wife had a husband living at that time; but it appeared that her former husband had disappeared several years before, and that the marriage had been contracted in good faith. The New York Surrogate Court held that the marriage was not void, but was good as to all the world, unless the first husband should appear and institute an action to annul it, and that the marriage revoked the will.

Regulating Hours of Labor of Women.—In *Muller v. Oregon*, 28 Supreme Court Reporter, 324, the United States Supreme Court held the Oregon statute, providing that no woman shall be employed in any mechanical establishment, factory, or laundry more than 10 hours in any one day, constitutional. The decision proceeds on the theory of the inherent difference in physical structure of the two sexes, and the necessity of protecting women both for their own sakes and the welfare of posterity.

Liability for Failure to Levy Execution.—Execution was placed in the hands of the sheriff, after which attorneys for parties interested in the action notified him that they considered the judgment invalid. He consulted other counsel, who expressed the same opinion. He then asked execution plaintiffs for an indemnity bond, which was refused. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in *Crane v. Crane*, 105 Southwestern Reporter, 370, decided that the sheriff was not bound to run the risk of the levy without indemnity.

Chastity Affecting Earning Capacity.—Plaintiff, in the case of *Carlton v. St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co.*, 106 Southwestern Reporter, 1100, sued for injuries received while alighting from a car. It appeared that she was unmarried, and was pregnant at the time of the accident. Her occupation was that of laundress and seamstress. Defendant contended that her chastity should be considered on the question of her earning capacity. The Missouri Court of Appeals, upholding defendant's contention, reversed the judgment of the lower court, which held that her chastity should affect only her credibility as a witness.

"Secured" Right to Liberty.—Defendants, by fraudulent representations, enticed negroes to their farms, and kept them in servitude by force, thus depriving them of the rights and privileges secured by the